sition, remsining behind, I wondered what

they thought. eral's permission to see him pass and repass | portraits of those Generals I needed. on gallop, and he simply said "All right," and so you can comprehend that I was the letter he said, 'You will first go to Gen. all observation and used all the collodion Hancock's headquarters, who is my handmy brain possessed; and I can assure you somest General, and give my respects to all." that the picture stands before me this "I was furnished an Orderly and it took never to be forgotten. I stayed for five and a few other corps commanders. without his hat-once, I recollect, with a Butler writes the best orders of the day.' very large pair of boots, which a New York | "After five weeks of hard work and much and very often about West Point and cadet | the South. life. Gen. Rawlins had just returned from a trip for his health, and Grant heard his sympathy and warm friendship for Rawlins.

that coughing of Rawlins; it worries me.' "Te busy myself, I sketched likenesses of very anxious to gratify their hope of seeing themselves in the painting with their beloved great General. I also sketched some of the visitors. Once Secretaries Stanton and Seward were there. That day I served the meat and water. Once I remarked to the General, when chatting with him alone, that water, and he said:

slander I receive?' "Under that one of my sketches which Grant liked best he put his autograph, and I believe that was the sketch with his slouch hat on. I have not seen any of these numerous sketches in 20 years, so I have forgotten

many of them. "I believe the General performed his greatest labor after 'taps,' and I often at midnight heard him calling out 'Orderly,' which always meant a dispatch for the telegraph office.

"I made careful sketches of his three horses, and the painting embraces the whole collection of sketches.

"In the picture the following horses are Terry's, Schofield's, Sheridan's, Kilpatrick's, The rest I had to put in different colors, in order to preserve the artistic effect. A TRIP UP THE RIVER.

shoulder and said: "Would you like to make a trip with us this morning up the river?

"'Of course, I said. Well, get your boots on, then; we are

going soon." "All officers made a quick breakfast that morning, about 7 o'clock, and from the upper | could, and asked for his kind help. deck the James River and surroundings at which his different corps had crossed the said: given. In short, he talked so much, unconput forth a little humor, and at a pause said: shonor this morning, that I, as favorites of smile and bow, said: Kings and great men of old often did, when "Allow me, General, to present to you an

He smiled and said: . Welt, what do you want?" "'I wish, General, that you would have the kindness to take Richmond while I stay here with you."

of you, General, a great favor."

"His expression became rather serious, when he answered: " Well, sir, who knows : a battle is going on pow since 3 o'clock this morning. We will soon hear the guns,' he said.

HOW GRANT MANAGED THE BATTLE.

menter Richmond to-night."

not break his adence.

through the army, and coming into a wood so I left Richmond to resume my work at the well-known whistling of bullets began. my studio. He waved us to stay, but he went on. I more yet the little black pony almost disappearing among the trees, and at the edge of time wood making a halt. The General dismounts and pace a distrace into the field, where the skirmishers were rapidly firing. I could hardly breathe. How easily an unfortunate bullet could do away with him: but he returned, mounted, and wheeled to the last, beckening us to follow. We were soon in Fort Harrison, not 15 minutes before stormed and taken, the shells from gunhoats yet passing and bursting. Here he dismounted peats and sat himself at the foot of an earthwork, and others followed his example. He was immediately surrounded by the different commanders, receiving reports and giving orders. I had my notebook in hand. My foot slipped and I looked for the first time at the ground. My left foot was in a pool of human blood running from a dead body under a mantle. All around us were dying men. A shell hurst right over where the General sat. He did not seem to hear it.

BACK TO DEEP BOTTOM. not great, but considerable advance was Around Petersburg I made several sketches

wrote, introducing me to his Generals for you have it. "At a suitable point I asked the Gen- the purpose of facilitating my object to get

"I recollect that when he handed me

weeks at Grant's headquarters, and it is im- "One day Gen. Grant took me personally him. He said : possible for me to describe or depict the to Butler's headquarters. At the campfire interest with which I observed all. I made one evening I recollect Grant saying, as he several sketches of the General, with and received and read Butler's order, 'Surely,

shoemaker sent him as a present, and into traveling. I was anxious to get to my studio, which he drew his short legs, laughing at the as I had formed my plan of composition and I painted for Grant his father. Before I had sight he presented, but I do not know that intended later to call on Sheridan in the he ever put them on again. At the campfire Valley of the Shenanhoah, as I also was the unfortunate Lieut.-Col. Bowers. he would converse with his officers familiarly, obliged to wait for Sherman to turn up from

WITH MRS. GRANT. "The sword voted to Grant at the great cough from his tent and expressed great Charity Fair in New York, was now Grant's property, and my plan was to show that well One evening he said to me, 'I do not like in the composition. I spoke to Grant about it, and he said that at my departure he would give me a letter to his wife, who then resided all the officers and their horses, and I was at Wilmington. Hence on my road to New York I stopped at Wilmington and presented my letter. Mrs. Grant received me with great courtesy, gave me the engraving of the General that she liked best, and thought my plan to show the celebrated sword excellent. After I had made a careful drawing of the sword, I asked the favor of her sitting for a he never treated his visitors to anything but | sketch, which was consented to, and I made an almost profile sketch. What has become How could I permit a drop of liquor or of that sketch I do not recollect. I stayed to be a great fighter, and at my remark she

over with his neighbors."

CORNERING SHERMAN. "Years afterward I had the pleasure of fast with the family in their cottage at Long Branch, and of course I naturally turned the conversation about my visits to the army, and amused them with my account of how I succeeded in cornering Sherman in order to get a sitting. It was at the time Sherman's army came to Washington and passed in review before President Johnson. I called headquarters that Sherman had a quarrel 4th Me. with the Secretary of War and was consequently then in a very bad humor. I therefore next went to Gen. Grant with the in-"The 18th of October, 1864, I wrote in my tention of asking him kindly to make rae diary: This day I suppose is the most in- acquainted with Sherman. My good luck passing around the table, tapped me on the his portrait.

"No, no!' he said, 'I have no time.' "I said I was not in a hurry, and my object at present was only to be set right and properly presented. He had undoubtedly got an idea that I was a photographer, because he requested me to take his whole camp, but to leave him alone. 'Well,' I said, morning and we were soon on board a large till we meet again, and off he went. Here I could to help him keep them at work. steamer, and, if I recollect right, it was one need good belp, I said, thanking Grant, of the Staten Island ferryboats, which took and left to call on Senator Sherman, his struck us we were almost annihilated. We all the horses and the escort. It was a lovely brother. I explained matters as well as I

"After a while he said: 'It would be better looked charming; and from the stillness to have my wife take that matter in hand, and around it was hardly possible to believe that | so it was arranged that I should be at their we traveled within the lines of an army. house the next day at 11. I was punctual, From a group at the railing I observed Grant and was ushered in and given a seat in a corner sitting, smoking his cigar, quite alone, in the of the parlor near the window. At the other 4th Me., 56 being all that remained of the 200 sun, and as I thought his expression depicted end of the large parlor several officers were engaged. We lost 59 in killed and wounded, cheerichness and case of mind, I ventured to sitting with Gen. Sherman and holding a including our Colonel and Major and several take my sent beside him, and commenced, conference. I had a glimpse of Mrs. Sher- other commissioned officers, and 85 taken prisof course, to speak about the weather, as | man, but she took little notice of me, and second-rate men usually do. The General went out of the opposite door. I remained cers, some of whom helped to dig, and made proved to be talkutive that morning, and to more than half an hour alone, when Mrs. my delight pointed out to me all the points | Senator Sherman came and called me and

"'Now, sir, I guess it is our time." cerned and pleasantly, that I got courage to She brought me up stairs through cor- and went to the rear. If he should happen to sou? ridors, seemingly to another building, opened | see this sketch, I should like to hear from him. | Mr. Wheeler-I deny that any man in this confidors, seemingly to another outding, opened the door, took me by the hand, and, with a received from Gettysburg to Staunton, being Mr. Hepburn-Is not levying war against the

they found their master in good hamor, ask artist who wants a sitting from you directly.' THE GENERAL SURRENDERS.

"I suppose I am cornered now,' he said. "There were present many of Grant's staff with glasses in hand. They all after he has refreshed his memory, and see how laughed, as they knew me and my purpose. I was also offered a glass of whisky, but declined, as I wished to see only one Sherman. The party present assured the General that the operation of sitting for me was not a painful one. The General asked how I wanted him, and I said simply to sit down and finish telling the party present of Now was my turn to become serious, and his trip through the South, which I probably my surprise grew as he continued telling me | had interrupted. So he did, and in less than | it is of the greatest importance that every statestile very orders he, in the evening, had sent an hour I succeeded in making the sketch ment they make should be correct. to hiende and Hancock. I was astonished at | which is presented in the picture. Sherman mat I listened to; my mind searched about | talked a great deal, but I remember nothing for an historic comparison, but could find be said which I think would interest the mons. Grant, who seldom spoke, and about public. I only spoke with Gen. Sherman military movements for less, had here spoken once after that, in Washington, when I was to me in the simplest and quietest manner, there at the request of Gen. Hancock to when thousands of men were in deadly strug- paint a large portrait of Gen. Thomas, which,

"Now we heard the guns in the distance. Union League Club of Philadelphia. "I am now going to Deep Bottom, he "In the sketch of the great painting I said, where I inve another net of wires, made after I got home from my first trip to the Tuscumbia's hog chains were cut and her Pennsylvania, arose and moved that the entire and I am going to take command of the the army Gen. Butler was in Terry's place, right wing. I hope at least we will be as I then did not dream of Butler's failure at Fort Fisher. There was so strong an in-We heard the guns new clearly and the fluence brought to bear upon me that I faint racting of musketry. I said nothing. thought it better to put the successful Fort I was as mute as Grant used to be, but I was | Fisher General on the canvas, and for that excited at the probability of seeing him in purpose I visited Richmond afterward, action. He lighted a new cigar, and I dated where Terry had command, with headquar- her heroic crew were lying side by side, as yet lowing day. ters in Jeff Davis's residence. I recollect uninterred. As our brigade was waiting all day, The most dramatic and striking scene in Another ellence. 'Here is Deep Bottom,' he | General's guest, during which time I imsaid, threw away his eigar, and disappeared. proved every opportunity to make some in-I saw him go through the crowd of horses teresting sketches of the fallencity. I could and men, jump on shore, mount 'Jeff Davis,' have called on the vanquished Gen. Lee also, and off he went, the staff behind him. I and passed his house several times, but the was not slow to follow. I kept as close to respect in which he was generally held him as possible, often almost by his side; mastered my curiosity in this regard. My I knew he did not mind it. We went clear | business was to glorify the victors, and

> THE ARTIST INTERVIEWS SHERIDAN. "Before I visited Richmond, I made a very interesting trip to Appomattox Courthouse in order to make my studies of Gen. her apt reply to Oscar Wilde, on his lamenting reference during his speech. Phil Sheridan, who had his headquarters our lack of curiosities and ruins in America: there. From Gen. Warren's headquarters "True," said she, "but then, we go abroad for son, of Iowa, arose. He is a Scotchman by I was escorted over the Five Forks battleguns, and marks of the terrible struggle that annihilated Lee's right wing. I made several sketches of the ground, hoping sometime to paint that last battle. I spent one day and night at Sheridan's headquarters. He went out with me on the road, and galloped to and fro on his black steed that so bravely carried him to Winchester.

"At about 7 o'clock p. m. I had supper in fatigued after listening to your lecture." the General's room with one of his staff officers. We had hardly begun when a telegram came announcing the murder of Lincoln. It is impossible to imagine the terrible effect it of Dr. Osgood of the First Church. One day had on us all. We had hardly time to com- he met in Stowell's market, on Main street. pose ourselves when another telegram came Mr. Francis Bacon, then secretary of the Masfrom Grant about change of location of sachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. troops-an hour later than the first telegram, and yet not mentioning a word about "After giving ample orders for the day he | Lincoln's murder. From this fact the Secstarted for Deep Bottom again. On the road | retary and I tried to console the General, I was all the way next to him, and none of but he said, 'No, I am afraid it is too true.' the staff disputed me the honor; they knew | The next morning at 5 o'clock I followed it was more than curiosity that made me him on the train to City Point, and as we ride so close to him. For once I heard his came near enough the river the minute guhs voice in anger, in ordering some stragglers told the terrible news over again, and the to join their commands. At Deep Bottom he expression of grief around me on that memtelegraphed, but he did not tell me any- orable day I never shall forget. On arrival thing about it. We got some sandwiches at City Point, Gen. Sheridan had to wait a and some beer, and then he lighted a cigar long time for a steamer, and I occupied myfor the first time since he threw away one self by making another sketch of him. at the landing. The result of the day was His horse I had sketched the day before.

"I preserve a letter which Gen. Grant | best of my ability, finished the picture as

"I had the honor of receiving General and Mrs. Grant in Norway with the American Consul, Mr. Gade, at Horten, the naval station, and conducted them up the bay to Christiana. Grant had not been an hour in the hotel before he went out alone. At his return after nearly two hours' walk I asked moment most vividly, as a fixed photograph | me but a few days to sketch Gen. Hancock | him why he went alone when I would have taken so much pleasure in accompanying

"'I like to walk about alone the first time in the cities I visit, and never miss my road.' "The next day he went up to the King's palace on foot and paid him a visit, which Oscar II returned an hour afterward, drawn by four horses in kingly attire. In 1873 painted for him a portrait of Sheridan and

"Yours, respectfully, H. Balling,"

THE "DEVIL'S DEN." A Maine Man Talks to Capt. Smith Over The Na-

tional Tribune's Telephone, TO THE EDITOR: In a late issue of your valnable paper I saw communications from Comrades Hanford, Tucker and Bradley, late members of the 124th N.Y., giving a brief description of the part taken by said regiment at the Devil's Den on the extreme left of the Union lines at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Also the part taken by Capt. J. E. Smith, 4th N. Y. battery, the 124th N. Y. claiming to be the entire support of said battery, and barely mentioning the 4th

Me, being about there somewhere, Now, this sketch was so one sided, or at least seemed so to me, that I could imagine a voice from the tomb would rise up and demand that justice be awarded where justice belonged. But as I never attempted to write a newspaper artiwine in my camp, with all the newspaper three days at her house and observed Fred | cle I waited for someone else to come to the rescue, until, in your issue of March 4, Capt. Smith comes to the front, claiming for his bat-"Yes, he is fighting all his father's battles | tery and the 124th N. Y. the honor of composing the entire defense of the left of the line at the Devil's Den, when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and I make this feeble attempt in defense of as gallant a regiment as ever marched being invited by the President to take break- to battle under such heroes as their Colonel (afterwards Major-General), Hiram G. Berry, Sedgwick, Birney, Kearny, Ward, De Trobriand, Hooker, and the gallant and lamented Hancock. I don't wish to accuse any of the comrades of claiming what belongs to others, for I remember them as though it took place yesterday, and I have nothing but praise for the manner in which both organizations conducted themselves at that hell upon earth, the from sludies after nature: Grant's, Meade's, on Sherman at his headquarters, and was told Devil's Den, but I must claim and try to mainto go to a hot place. I learned at Grant's tain what rightfully belongs to the stanch old

Now, my brave Captain, I want you to try to recollect that Gen. Birney, our old brigade commander, in person marched the 4th Me. directly to the left and rear of your battery, the right of the regiment overlapping the battery and connecting with the left of the 124th N. teresting in my life." On that morning we was that Sherman was alone in the room Y. I heard the General tell our Colonel to hold were roused unusually early to breakfast. with Grant, and at my request Grant intro- the position as long as he had one man left. "Grant ate rapidly a few fried oysters, and duced me with the remark that I wanted This was about 8 o'clock a.m. Our regiment numbered present 230 men, but 30 were sent to the left into the woods as a picket-line, and were not engaged, leaving 200 men actually engaged. Very soon Hood's Division moved against that portion of the lines, and a terrible artillery duel took place. Capt. Smith's battery got short of men, so he was unable to work all of his guns to their full capacity, and several of my company were sent to him to do what they | ing this heartless and cruel speech was the fol-

When the shock of that infantry charge held them in check in our immediate front behind the stone wall at the foot of the hill, but they swept around our left and up through the gulch and took us in left and rear and seattered us like chaff, capturing Capt. Smith's guns and forcing his few remaining men back, in company with the 124th N. Y., entirely from that portion of the field, with a small portion of the oners, including several more commissioned offitheir escape through, the famous tunuel out of Libby Prison. There was one of Berdau's Sharpshooters with our regiment, and he was a brave fed but three times during 14 days, and at last found ourselves on Belle Isle, where I feasted for some 85 days, going from 185 pounds down to 104; still, being more fortunate than many others, who are there yet covered in sand. Now, I hope to hear from Capt. Smith again near I have come to the mark .- E. D. TASKER, Co. F, 4th Me., East Jackson, Waldo Co., Me.

The Tuscumbla at Brainsburg. TO THE EDITOR: Every statement made by comrades must undergo the crucial test of criticism. Many statements are flatly con-

Comrade Joseph Myers, Co. H, 120th Ohio, may have been the first man to land at Bruinsburg April 30, 1863, as he asserts in THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE of May 20. He is correct when he says he found no levee, for there was none at that place; but he is evidently mistaken when he says the Tuscumbia was along. appeared in the Record it created a decided senside the Silver Wave, with Gens. Grant, McClerwith my portrait of Reynolds, went to the nand and Commodore Porter aboard. The comrade will please put on his thinking cap Ill., Washington, Iowa.

Mrs. Pendleton and Miss Bayard. reception to-night, Mr. Wilde?" "Perhaps," Miss B., will be there," he added. "Perhaps, was the quick response," if I am not too much

Dr. Osgood's Wit.

There was a number of hegs' heads lying upon a bench, and Mr. Bacon, thinking to make a point on the Doctor, asked: "Doctor, why is t that they call a hog's head a minister's face ?" end bacon."

only sure blood tonic known.

AN ACRING in the small of the back indicares congested kidneys and liver, for which ing from ear to ear, looking nervous and exnothing equals Warner's safe cure.

made. Grant did his best to carry out my and had now all materials of Generals, their is full of uric acid, which can be readily reheart turn and dyspepsia, shows that the blood | cai powers are somewhat feeble. wishes, but I did not see Richmond taken. horses and foregrounds from which I, to the | moved by Warner's safe cure.

TALK ABOUT TREASON

And Judge Kelley's Defense of Edwin M. Stanton Against the Assaults of the Rebel Gen. Wheeler.

During a debate in the House May 28, on the Army appropriation bill, Mr. Wheeler, of Alahis neck. In revising his remarks for the Con- of the main aisle. gressional Record Mr. Wheeler carefully omitted sylvania, insisting that the words be restored, it was so ordered by the Speaker. On Friday night June 4, the House held its

usual weekly session for the consideration of

tinuing for more than an hour, assailing the character of Mr. Stanton in a venomous manner. It was wholly gratuitous, having no relevancy to any matter that is or has been before viewed in detail his official acts preceding, dur- | for 25 years, and many of which were ing and immediately following the war, charging him repeatedly with conspiring to overthrow men who were true to the Government. 'Who were the proposed victims," he said, whom Mr. Stanton sought to thus drag down and rain? They were James Buchanan, Jeremiah S. Black, John A. Dix, Joseph Holt, Isaac Toucey and Horatio King. These gentlemen were devoted and true to the country, devoted and true to the Union, and were earnest and untiring in their efforts to preserve the Union in its integrity, in peace, unity and concord. No one can point to an act by any of these gentlemen that showed aught but devotion to the Union, not even Edwin M. Stanton himself. You will search history in vain for an instance of superior dexterity in outwitting and ensuaring political opponents. Compared with Stanton, the artificer of this matchless device, Fouche, Talleyrand, Mazarin, Richelieu and

Machisvelli were tyros and bunglers." Mr. Wheeler said the conclusion was unavoidable that Stanton maintained secret and confidential relations with Secessionists, whose secrets he disclosed and used. He charged Stanton with betraying the Cabinet secrets of both the Buchanan and Lincoln administrations. In fact, he went through the entire list of charges that have been made against Mr. Stanton time and again during the past 20 years. Several times he was interrupted with pungent questions by Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Grout, of Vermont; Brumm, of Penusylvania, and Hepburn, of Iowa. Many of these he evaded, declaring that he had not time to discuss extransous matters.

WHAT IS TREASON? The most spirited colleguy that occurred dur-

lowing: Mr. Wheeler-The gentleman from Iowa says we live to-day because Stanton, among others, was willing that we might live. Let me ask the gentleman when it was that such an idea grow in his mind and actuated the emotions of his heart? And let me ask him when it was that he acquired this taste for talking about hauging gentlemen who are now his fellow-members of Congress? And let me ask him further if this desire has festered in his heart for 21 years?

Mr. Hepburn-Did I say anything of that kind? Mr. Wheeler-You said that I owed my life to Mr. Sianton and that I had won a halter, Mr. Hepburn-Hadu't you won it? Mr. Wheeler-No. sir, I never won a halter. I fought honorably and fairly.

Mr. Hepburn-How do you define treason? Mr. Wheeler-No brave soldier who ever met me in battle has ever since treated me with anything except kindness and courtesy. Not one of them has ever whispered "treason," Gen, Grant and the brave officers and men of his army never spoku of "treason" to Ged. Lee or his men. Gen. Sherman. Being a good marksman, he fired for | man and his brave officers never talked of "trenson" to the armies they finally overcame. Mr. Hepburn-I ask you how do you define trea;

> United States and adhering to its enemies a proper finition of treason? Mr. Wheeler-There is no use of discussing con-

stitutional questions now. The terms upon which the Confederate army surrendered all that— Mr. Hepburn-Is that not the definition of treason? Had not you levied war against the United States? Had not you adhered to its enemies? Did you not give them aid and comfort?

Mr. Wheeler-The gentleman is honorable, and all honorable men speak the truth, and certainly he has not made this statement about Mr. Stanton without good grounds for believing it to be truth. Let me ask bim, then, was he one of those who conferred with Mr. Stanton about putting halters around the neeks of gentlemen who are now his colleagues on this floor? If not, will be kindly tradicted; many more should be that pass uncontradicted. As writers in the columns of enset the role of hanginan himself or only desired THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE are making history, it enacted, or perchance only desired talking about it is of the greatest importance that every statethose who have been employed to hang their fellowcountrymen for opinion's sake or for political ofare glorified in history; that neither the judge nor the jurors in a bloody assize for political opinions were ever remembered except with detestation.

Mr. Wheeler's speech was listened to by not more than a dozen members, but when it sation. People

READ IT WITH ASTONISHMENT. Promptly at the opening of Congress on the for a little. He will probably remember that following Monday Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of port engine disabled in the engagement with speech be expanged from the Record and the enemy's batteries at Grand Guif the day omitted from the stereotyped copies printed for before, and had to drop down below and tie up | preservation. He was proceeding to express his at De Shroon's, on the Louisiana shore. The abhorrence of the sentiments contained in the writer received permission to go aboard the speech when his attention was called to the fact Tuscumbia on April 39, where he witnessed that Mr. Wheeler was not present, and he the terrible effect produced by the enemy's thereupon allowed the matter to lie over, givmissiles upon her. Five mangled corpses of | ing notice that he would call it up on the fol-

"Butler commands the right wing, he that I made a large study of Terry's horse, from 8 or 9 o'clock, to be crossed to Bruinsburg. Congress during this session was witnessed by a sid; we will some know what we are about. and I was entertained several days as the we lay near the Tuscumbia, and I am positive full House and galleries on Thursday, when she did not steam from her landing that day. | the venerable Judge Kelley, weak with age Commodore Porter would hardly have left the and tremulous with emotion, arose to defend flagship Benton to cross on the Tuscumbia, even | the character of his dead friend, Edwin M. had the latter been in condition to ferry troops; | Stanton, in reply to the venomous assault of bad the latter been in condition to ferry troops; Stanton, in reply to the venomous assault of not necessary, or perhaps proper, to state all the causes which led to that Order, but it is enough to the same service.-R. M. Diner, Co. A, 30th may be, is not a coward. Having had notice know that the Government was on the verge of that the Father of the House was to

MOVE UPON HIS WORKS he was on hand early, bustling around with | and when it arrived there was no more sign of The late Mrs. Pendleton, whose tragic end to the air of one who expected to have on his movement on the Potomac than there had been for a brilliant career was one of the events of last | hands as much business as he could attend to. week, will be remembered for her personal An hour later this expectation was fully realqualities of head and heart, no less than as | ized. Judge Kelley came in immediately after | operations, or that the Government would fail, beaughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of the prayer and took his accustomed seat. He the Star Spangled Banner. Many will recall laid upon his desk several books and papers for

After the journal had been read Mr. Henderour ruins and import our curiosities." Miss birth. When the war broke out there were field, yet strewn with bodies of horses, broken | Bayard, deceased last Winter, was not less sa- three Henderson brothers living in Iowa. They tirical in her repartee to the same individual. all volunteered in 1861. One was killed at On the near approach of an entertainment | Corinth, another was made a helpless invalid given by a leader in Washington society, Miss from wounds and disease, and the third, David Bayard inquired: "Will you be present at the | B., now in Congress, lost one of his legs in battle. He is one of the most stalwart of Repubwas the condescending reply, "if I am not too licans, and there is not in either House a more much fatigued after my lecture." "But you, vigorous denouncer of treason or rebellion in every form. Henderson called attention to a remark made by himself in a colloquy with Mr. Wheeler during the latter's speech, which " by some mysterious mistake," he said, had been interpolated in a place where it did not occur. There is no end of good stories that are told | and made him (Henderson) assent to a statement which he considered cruel and monstrous. Mr. Whoeler assured him that the change was purely accidental, and consented that the Record be corrected.

MR. KELLEY SPEAKS. There was a hush of expectancy as Mr. Kelley arose, stepped out into the aisle that he might have room, and addressed the Speaker. Every Well," raplied Dr. Osgood, "I presume it is eye in the House was upon him, and every ear tone at first, but in a moment he seemed to gather strength. His voice rang out full and WHEN YOU FEEL "out of sorts" it is Nature's | clear and his words were distinctly heard in warning that you need Warner's safe cure, the | the remotest corner of the hall. Gen. Wheeler, small of stature, sparely built, with a thin face, dark hair, a bald spot on the crown, and full growth of beard slashed with gray extendcited, arose from his seat in the outer row and took a position near the center, where he could at a time when it would be impossible for Gen. Mc-AN ACID CONDITION of the stomach, with hear and, if necessary, be heard. His oratori-

Mr. Keliey spoke with the deepest earnestness. His manner, not less than his words, was reported by the commander to be less than

showed the intensity of his feeling. Frequently, when uttering his most scathing denunciations, he looked Mr. Wheeler full in the rectly at him. Nothing could exceed the withering tone with which he said "the gentleman from Alabama, for I must keep myself within the limits of parliamentary courtesy,"

and again when he spoke of the "JACKALS, HYENAS AND GHOULS who utter their vile slanders upon the dead." When Mr. Kelley produced a letter, never before made public, written by Mr. Stanton in 1862, he did not follow the usual custom in Congress by sending it to the desk to be read in a perfunctory way by the clerk. Notwithstandbama, the famous Confederate cavalry leader | ing its length Mr. Kelley read it himself slowly during the war, went out of his way to attack | and with great effect, bringing out its impor-Edwin M. Stanton, and spoke of him as an | tant points in the most impressive manner. It 'arch-conspirator." For this he was, at the was like a voice from the dead and was listened time, rebuked in stinging terms by Mr. Hep- to with the closest attention. At its close a burn, of Iowa, who said it was only by the storm of applause swept over the Republican clemency of Stanton and others that the halter | side of the House, in striking contrast to the which he (Wheeler) had won was loosened from | perfect stillness that prevailed on the other side

Mr. Kelley based his question of privilege on the expression which had called out the scath- a conscious, deliberate, persistent abuse of an ing reply of Mr. Hepburn. The omission was order of the House by the Representative from noticed the next day, and Mr. Brumm, of Penn- | the Eighth District of Alabama. In lieu of the motion made the day before, he submitted a resolution reciting that Mr. Wheeler had been guilty of an abuse of the order of the House, inasmuch as his speech had not been made upon private pension bills. At 10:30 o'clock, permis- any pension bill, and declaring that as the desion having been granted him the week previ- livery of the speech was without the sanction ous, Mr. Wheeler took the floor and delivered a | of the House and in contravention of the specmost uncalled for and imtemperate speech, con- ial order, said speech be expunged from the Record, and prohibiting the public printer from publishing it in pamphlet or other form.

Mr. Kelley was unwilling, he said, that future readers of the record of the proceedings of this Congress during the session. Beginning with | Congress should, by any possibility, be able to Stanton's appointment as Attorney-General in | suspect him of having sat for three hours lis-President Buchanan's Cabinot, Mr. Wheeler re- tening to the slanders which had been refuted

> NOW ABSOLUTELY PUTRESCENT, on one of the most unselfish patriots the country ever produced and one of the most beloved friends he had ever known in his long life. He was unwilling that posterity should be told through the Congressional Record that the Republican party had sat quietly in the hours of midnight to hear these slanders on Lincoln and Stanton poured out hour by hour. The country owed something to the illustrious dead, and he did not believe that such scandalous matter as was embodied in 25 columns of this paper would be sent to posterity with the sanction of the American Congress.

The speech had been made at a night session, when the House was acting under a special order. Was this noxious matter uttered in daylight and in the hearing of the House? The House was falsely said to have given unanimous assent to those slanders. He asked the gentleman to listen, and he should hear a voice coming from the other side of the silent rivera voice of a patriot wearing away his life day by day and hour by hour in the service of his country, for whose destruction the Member from Alabama had been arrayed and busy on the battlefield. The gentleman would learn that as early as May, 1862, Edwin M. Stanton knew that he was assailed and knew that whether his life should be longer or shorter he would be no greater madness than for a man to encounter survived by tackals, hyenas and ghouls who, seeking objects of slander in the grave, would rehash the scandalous stories that must bring pain to his family and his friends. Stanton it I expect to stand before Him in judgment. You then made his protest against

THIS SECRET MIDNIGHT ASSAULT, which was to be published as having been made in the halls of Congress, and by unanimous consent. If the gentleman found himself anywhere described in this letter, he must remember that he (Mr. Kelley) made no accusation. He only asked that the slandered dead be heard in his own defense.

Did that letter-said Mr. Kelly, after he had finished its reading-written under such circumstances, need corroboration against these midnight slanderers? No; yet it should have confirmation, and it should have it from one of the men to whom garbled quotations or false phrases were attributed in the course of this villainous diatribe. He then read a short extract from a letter of Gen. Grant to show the high opinion in which that officer held Stanton's character. He asked the House to vindicate its orders to protect them against such conscious, deliberate, persistent invasion. It must be a mortification to every honorable man who knew Stanton that there should be a possibility of poserity believing that, as a Member of Congress, he sat quietly by and listened to the Member from the Eighth District of Ala-

bama make his speech on Edwin M. Stanton. When Judge Kelley sat down there was another outburst of applause, which continued until the gavel of the Speaker brought the Republicans to order. The leaders upon the other side had watched the proceedings with evident anxiety. They seemed to fear the effect upon the country of Wheeler's ill-considered speech and the powerful rebuke administered by Mr. Kelley. Wheeler, in a state of great excitement, arose and tried to reply, but Mr. Morrison raised a point of order. Speaker Carlisle sustained it, and rapped Wheeler down, and a motion to refer to the Committee on Rules Mr. Kelley's resolution to expunge Wheeler's speech from the Record was

ME. STANTON'S LETTER. The following is the full text of the letter referred to, written by Mr. Stanton to Rev. Hammond Dyer, of New York:

Washington, D. C., May 18, 1862. My DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 10th is welcomed as an evidence of the continued regard of one whose esteem I have always been anxious to possess. I have been very well aware of the calumnies busily circulated against me in New York and elsewhere respecting my relations to Gen. McClellan, but am compelled from public considerations to withhold the proofs that would stamp the falsehood of the accusations and the base motives of the accusers, who belong to two classes. 1. Plunderers who have been driven from the

Department when they were gorging millions. 2. Scheming politicians, whose designs are endangered by an earnest, resolute, and uncompromising prosecution of this war-as a war against rebels and traitors. A brief statement of facts on official records. which I can make to you confidentially, will be sufficient to satisfy yourself that your confidence in

When I entered the Cabinet I was, and had been for months, the sincere and devoted friend of Gen. McCiellan, and to support him, and so far as I might aid and assist him in bringing the war to a close, was a chief inducement for me to sacrifice my personal happiness to a sense of public duty. I had studied him earnestly, with an auxious desire to discover the military and patriotic virtue that might save the country, and if in any degree disap-

pointed, I had hoped on, and waited for time to I went into the Cabinet about the 20th of January. On the 27th the President made his Order No. 1. requiring the Army of the Potomac to move. It is bankruptcy, and at the rate of expenditures, the armies must move, or the Government perish. The 22d of February was the day fixed for movement, coversations I had held with Gen. McClellan, to impress him with the absolute necessity of active cause of foreign intervention and enormous debt. Between the 22d of February and the 8th of March

the President had again interfered, and a movement on Winehester and to clear the blockade on the Potomac was promised, commenced and abandoned. The circumstances cannot yet be revealed. On the 8th of March the President again interfered, ordered the Army of the Potomae to be organized into army corps, and that operations

Two lines of operations were opened-one movng directly on the enemy at Manassas, and forcing him back on Richmond, beating and destroying him by superior force, and all the time keeping the Capital secure by lying between it and the enemy, This was the plan favored by the President. The other plan was to transfer the troops by water to some point on the Lower Chesapeake, and thence advance on Richmond, This was Gen, McClellan's plan. The President yielded his own views, although they were supported by some of the best military men in the country, and consented that the General should pursue his own plan. But by a written order he imposed the special condition that the army should not be removed without leaving a sufficient force in and around Washington to make the Capital perfectly secure against all danger, and that the force required should be determined by the judgment of all the commanders of the army

In order to enable Gen. McClellan to devote his whole energy to the movement of his own army, which was quite enough to tax the ability of the ablest commander in the world, he was relieved from the charge of the other military departments, for the same reason that they call the other strained to catch his words. He spoke in a low were competent to direct the operations in their own departments. To enable Gen. McClellan to transport his force,

every means and power of the Government was placed at his disposal and unsparingly used. When a large part of his forces had been transferred to Fortress Monroe, and the whole of it about to go in a few days, information was given to me by various persons that there was great reason to fear that no adequate force had been left to defend the Capital in case of a sudden attack; that the enemy might detach a large force and seize it Ciclian to render any assistance. Serious alarm was expressed by many persons and many warnings given me which I could not neglect. I ordered a report of the force left to defend Washington. It

20,000 raw recruits, with not a single organized brigade. A dash like that made a short time before at Winchester would at any time take the Capital of nunciations, he looked Mr. Wheeler full in the the Nation. The report of the force left to defend face, with arm outstretched and pointing direferred to Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock and Adj't-Gen. Thomas to report-1. Whether the President's orders had been com-

plied with: 2. Whether the force left to defend the city of Washington was sufficient. They reported in the negative on both points. These reports were submitted to the President, who also consulted Gen. Totten, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Meigs and Gen. Ripley. They agreed in the opin-ion that the capital was not safe. The President then, by written order, directed me to retain one of the army corps for the defense of Washingtoneither Sumner's or McDowell's. As part of Sumner's Corps had already embarked, I directed McDowell to remain with his command. And the

reason was approved by the President. Down to this period there had never been a shadow of difference between Gen. McClellan and myself. It is true that I thought his plan of operation objectionable, as the most expensive, the most azardous, and the most protracted that could have been chosen, but I was not a military man, and while he was in command I would not interfere with his plan, and gave him every aid to execute t. But when the case had assumed the form it had ione by his disregard of the President's orders and by leaving the capital exposed to seizure by the enemy, I was bound to act, even if I had not been equired by the specific written order of the Presi-

Will any man question that such was my duty? When this order was communicated to Gen. McClellan it, of course, provoked his wrath, and the wrath of his friends was directed upon me bemuse I was the agent of its execution. If the force had gone forward as he had designed, I believe that Washington would this day be in the hands of the rebels.

Down to this point, moreover, there had neve

been the slightest difference between the President and myself. But the entreaties of Gen. McClellan nduced the President to modify his orders to the extent that Franklin's Division (being part of Mo Dowell's Corps that had been retained) was detached and sent forward by boat to McClellan. This was against my judgment, because I thought the whole force of McDowell should be kept together and sent forward by land on the shortest route to Richmond, thus aiding McClellan, and at the same time covering and protecting Washing ton by keeping between it and the enemy. In this opinion Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock, Gen. Meigs, and Adj't-Gen. Thomas agreed. But the President was so anxious that Gen. McClellan should have no cause for complaint that he ordered the force to be sent by water, although that route was then threatened by the Merrimae. I yielded my opinion to the President's order, but between him and m there has never been the slightest shadow since I entered the Cabinet, and except the retention of the force under McDowell by the President's orlers for the reason mentioned, Gen. McClellan has ever made a requst nor expressed a wish that has not been promptly complied with, if in the power of the Government

To me personally he has repeatedly expresse his confidence and his thanks in the dispatches sent me. Now one word as to political motives. What motives can I have to thwart Gen. McClellan? I am not now, never have been, and never will be a candidate for any office. I hold my present post at the request of the President, who knew me personally, but to whom I had not spoken from the 4th of March, 1861, until the day he handed me my commission. I knew that everything I cherist and hold dear would be sacrificed by accepting office, but I thought I might help to save the cou try, and for that I was willing to perish. If I wanted to be a politician or a candidate for any office, would I stand between the Treasury and the robbers who are howling around me? Would I provoke and stand against the whole newspaper gang in the country, of every party, who to sell news would imperil a battle? I was never taken for a fool, but there could be

what I do for anything else than motives that over eap time and look forward to eternity. I believe that God Almighty founded this Government, and for my acts in the effort to maintain will pardon this long explanation, which has been made to no one else. It is due to you who was my friend when I was a poor boy at school, and had no claim upon your confidence or kindness. It can-not be made public for obvious reasons. Gen. Me-Clellan is at the head of our chief army, he must have every confidence and support, and I am willing that the whole world shall revile me rather than to diminish one grain of the strength needed to conquer the rebels. In a struggle like this, justice or credit to individuals is but dust in the bal-

Desiring no office, nor honor, and anxious only for the peace and quiet of my home, I suffer no in-convenience beyond that which arises from the rouble and unxiety suffered by worthy friends like yourself, who are naturally disturbed by the clamors and calumnies of those whose interests or feelings are hostile to me. The official records will at the proper time fully

I. That I have employed the whole power of the Government unsparingly to support Gen. McClel-2. That I have not interfered with or thwarted them in any particular.

was not needed, and could not have been employed by him; that it was retained by express orders of the President, upon military investigation and upon the best military advice in the country; that its retention was required to save the Capital from th danger to which it was exposed by a disregard of the President's positive orders of the 6th of March. 4. That between myself and the President there never has been the slightest shadow of difference upon any point save the detachment of Franklin's forces, and that was a point of no significance, but in which I was sustained by Gens. Hitchcock, Meigs, Thomas and Ripley, while the Presiden yielded only to an anxious desire to avoid cor plaint, declaring, at the same time, his belief that the force was not needed by Gen. McClellan. You will, of course, regard this explanation as being in the strictest confidence, designed only for your information upon matters where you have expressed concern for me.

The confidence of yourself and men like you is a full equivalent for the railing that has been or can be expended against me; and in the magnitude of the cause all merely individual questions are swal-

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- In the field of industrial statistics the Ithica Journal figures that two drinks of whisky cost a pound and a half of beefsteak; two beers, a dinner of mutton chops; one cocktail, an egg plant or a head of canliflower. "What will you take, Charley " stands for a nice oyster stew for the whole family on Sunday morning. "Set 'em up again," means sugar in the house for a month. -"This engraving is worth the price of the book alone, sir." "Oh, it is, ch? What does it repre-sent?" "It shows how a boiler looks after it has

expleded." "Noneseuse, man! What is there practical about that? Get up a picture showing Many, very many, earnest how a boiler looks about an hour and a balf before it is going to explode, and you can sell a copy to every engineer in the country."

— In England, between 1815 and 1829, a banner with the following inscription was carried at workingmen's demonstrations:

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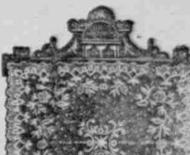
- We do not believe that a hen seratches for a living. She scratches for exercise. If you don't believe it, watch a well fed hen in her humble cage at the market. She will scratch on the sheet iron floor with all the vigor of a gold digger, and affect to find things to cat with all the innocent assumptiom of a man who slips on the ice, breaks both legs and his back, and tries to look as though he hadn't fallen down,-Burdette. -The Rev. J. H. Munday is Georgia's latest evangelist. He talks well, has a "magnetie" progress, and does not believe Sam Jones the only

original man in the world. John Relley's estate is valued at \$400,000. - The infant King of Spain enjoys the almost mique distinction of having been born a monarch. There is no other like instance in the history of Spain, nor of England. In France there has een one such incident, in the case of John I, in

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